"For God and Country.

Cloister of the Colonies. Washington Memorial Chapel. Patriots' Hall. Tower and Library

"No spot on earth—not the plains of Marathon, nor the passes of Sempach, nor the place of the Bastile, nor the dykes of Holland, nor the moors of England—is so sacred in the history of the struggle for human liberty as Valley Forge."

—CYRUS TOWNSEND BRADY.

The Washington Chapel Chronicle

Valley Forge.

A MONTHLY RECORD OF RELIGION AND PATRIOTISM.

THE REV. W. HERBERT BURK, Editor and Publisher. The Defenders' Gate, Valley Forge.

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Dedication of the Commander-in-Chief's Door.

The Rt. Rev. Thomas J. Garland, D. D., Bishop Suffragan of the Diocese of Pennsylvania, formally dedicated the Commander-in-Chief's Door in the Washington Memorial Chapel on Wednesday afternoon, May 21. The members of the Colonial Dames of America, Chapter II, Philadelphia, the donors of the Door, and their invited guests filled the Chapel. The opening part of the service was to have been held in the Cloister, but on account of the weather was held in the Chapel, but lost none of its effectiveness. The absence of Miss Balch, who had labored so zealously and given so generously to secure the Door for the Chapel, was a source of real sorrow to her friends. In her absence her address was read as follows by her brother, Mr. Balch:

PRESENTATION OF THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S DOOR BY MISS BALCH.

After the prayers of dedication the Bishop and clergy took their places in the chancel, and at the close of the hymn "America," the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, B. D., Rector of the Chapel, delivered the following address:

The Hand of God in the Election of Washington as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Forces.

On yonder hill there grows day by day the fair structure of a noble arch such as Imperial Rome reared to crown the triumph of her returning victors. Stone by stone its massive piers are built, the tribute of our Western Empire to her victors—to the man and the men who with their lives and fortunes won our Freedom and built our State.

Through the far-reaching vista of time as long as men love Liberty and cherish honor monuments will continue to rise upon these wooded heights and swarded vales. For

"Never shall the land forget
How gushed the life-blood of her brave,
Gushed warm with hope and courage yet
Upon the soil they sought to save."

Here a grateful people will carve in stone and grave in brass the record of those noble men who ventured much in glorious faith, who suffered and endured, for all that we love best.

Other monuments may be more pretentious or more imposing, may fill the eye with delight or stir the soul to its depths, but none can hold in line or mass, material or motive more than does the Door which we dedicate this day. It marks a crisis in our Nation's life. It is the hand upon the dial of History that points to a new epoch. It is a creed:

"Standeth God within the shadow
Keeping watch above His own."

It is a Psalm of Thanksgiving:

"Alleluia, for the Lord God omnipotent reigneth."

June 15, 1775—If a date were carved upon yonder Door it would be this, for on that day in that year the Second Continental Congress in session in the city of Philadelphia cast the vote by which Col. George Washington, of Virginia, was made the Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Forces. Colonel Washington had been a member of the First Congress—the Congress of Englishmen who drafted a petition to their lawful Sovereign, George III. This petition had received scant courtesy, although the claims of the colonists were supported by the talents of Chatham, one of the greatest statesmen of his age. The Acts of Parliament of 1774 relating to American affairs were strangely unlike the work of Englishmen, those sturdy defenders of personal liberty, those lovers of local self-government. By the Regulating Act the Charter of Massachusetts was anulled and by the Boston Port Bill ships were forbidden to enter the port of Boston until the East India Company had been paid in full for certain tea destroyed within that port. Another Act declared that if any magistrate, soldier or officer in Massachusetts were attainted for murder, his trial should take place in Great Britain—an Act which, it is declared, had "a natural sequence in the blood shed on Lexington green." Grafton and Camden, Burke and Conway pleaded in vain. Upon ears that were deaf to reason fell Barre's warning: "If wo do not change our conduct towards her, America will be torn from our side. . . Unless you repeal this law, you run the risk of losing America." Lord Hillsborough's answer was: "We shall grant nothing to the Americans, except what they may ask with a halter round their necks."

There were two wide-spread convictions in England. One was that the Americans would not fight. The other was that no other colony would support Massachusetts in her rash resistance to unlawful oppression.

How much these opinions were officially fostered I do not care to discuss. Suffice it to state this afternoon what Fiske has so clearly demonstrated, that the attitude of George III toward the American Colonies was due to his opposition to the Whigs in general, and toward Pitt in particular." "The obstinacy with which he refused to listen to a word of reason from America was largely due to the exigencies of the political situation in

which he found himself. For him, as well as for the colonies, it was a desperate struggle for political existence. He was glad to force on the issue in America rather than in England, because it would be comparatively easy to enlist British local feeling against the Americans as a remote set of "rebels," with whom Englishmen had no interests in common, and thus obscure the real nature of the issue. Herein he showed himself a cunning politician, though an ignoble statesman. By playing off against each other the two sections of the Whig party, he continued for a while to carry his point; and had he succeeded in overcoming the American resistance and calling into England a well-trained army of victorious mercenaries, the political quarrel there could hardly have failed to develop into a civil war. A new rebellion would perhaps have overthrown George III. as James II. had been overthrown a century before. As it was, the victory of the Americans put an end to the personal government of the king in 1784, so quietly that the people scarcely realized the change. A peaceful election accomplished what otherwise could hardly have been effected without bloodshed. So while George III. lost the fairest portion of the British Empire, it was the sturdy Americans, who fighting the battle of freedom at once for the Old World and for the New, ended by overwhelming the paltry schemes for personal aggrandizement in hopeless ruin, leaving him for posterity to contemplate as one of the most instructive examples of short-sighted folly that modern history affords." (Fiske, American Revolution 1: 43.)

It was politics then, politics of the basest sort, that brought on the revolt of the Colonies from the Mother Country. Politics, party strife, personal antagonisms and the greed for unlawful power, plunged a Nation into war. This fair western land heard

the jar
Of beaten drums, and thunders that break forth
From cannon, where the advancing billow sends
Up to the sight long files of armed men,
That hurry to the charge through flame and smoke."

Franklin left England in March, and his return to America was a confession of his failure in his task of attempted conciliation. The die was cast. War was inevitable. Many on these shores hoped against hope. There were counsels of peace. Few then dreamed of separation and the first flag of the United Colonies still bore the symbol of Great Britain's sovereignty superimposed upon the thirteen stripes of red and white. But no one could mistake the spirit of the people north and south. In town and hamlet the train bands are drilling.

"Over the hillsides the wild knell is tolling,
From the far hamlets the yeomanry come;
As through the storm-clouds the thunder burst rolling,
Circles the beat of the mustering drum."

On the very day that Congress assembled Ethan Allen seized Ticonderoga, taking possession of it in "the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Two days later Crown Point was seized. Around Boston the American patriots gathered, 16,000 strong.

"With prayer to God to aid the right,
The yeoman girded him for fight,
To free the land he tilled, or die.
They bore no proud escutcheoned shield,
No blazoned banners to the field—
Naught but their watchword, 'Liberty.'"

From Massachusetts came the appeal whose results we celebrate to-day. "As this Army," so reads the communication sent to Congress "now collecting from different colonies is for the general defense of the right of America, we would beg leave to suggest to your consideration the propriety of yr taking the regulation and general direction of it, that the opera-

tions may more effectually answer the purposes designed."

No time was lost in the consideration of this document. Indeed it may be safely said, there was no alternative for men such as those who formed that early council of the Nation. Everything depended upon the army in that crisis. Yet it lacked both cohesion and authority. As it had grown over night, so it might dissolve as the dew. It had an object of attack, but none of loyalty. Its position, and consequently, that of Massachusetts and the other Colonies, was most precarious. It must be held together at any cost. It must be welded into a compact mass. It must be subjected to a recognized authority. It must be infused with a spirit of loyalty. Some one must be selected to command it. That was evident. But whence should he be taken? From New England? or the Middle States? or from the South? All had their claims, and we know how insistent they were, and how they stood in the way of efficiency and progress as the tide of war surged on and on.

There were personal ambitions too. John Hancock desired the appointment, and seems to have been chagrined at not receiving it." Ward was already in command. Gates had both ability and experience to strengthen his claims. Lee, that paragon of military genius, as he counted himself, had laid his plans well and chosen his friends to carry them through. Then there were Schuyler and Putnam, Thomas and Montgomery, Wooster and Heath, Spencer and Sullivan and Green, and others less known to fame, and all these must be considered, for the veil still shrouded their future worth, their strength and weakness. It was a bewildering array of ability, enough to confuse men whom distance had kept strangers.

John Adams, however, had come to Congress with "but one gentleman in mind" for the office, "a gentleman from Virginia, who was among us," he said, "and very well known to all of us; a gentleman whose skill and experience as an officer, whose independent fortune, great talents and excellent universal character, would command the approbation of all America, and unite the cordial exertions of all the colonies better than any other person in the union." This, too, was the judgment of Elbridge Gerry, who, writing to the Massachusetts Delegates, said: "I should heartily rejoice to see this way the beloved Colonel Washington, and no doubt the New England generals would acquiesce in showing our sister colony Virginia, the respect she has before experienced from the colonies in making him generalissimo. This is a matter in which Dr. Warren agrees with me; and we had intended to write you jointly on the affairs."

In their vision Virginia loomed large, and Washington seemed a favored son.

And so it came to pass, that amid the mighty rush of preparation, the taking over of the armies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire, of Connecticut and Rhode Island, the calling for reinforcements from the other Colonies, the drafting of rules and regulations for the army, the ordering of saltpetre, and gun powder and cannon, and the raising of $2,000,000 for the conduct of the war, that Congress adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, That a General be appointed to command all the Continental forces, raised, or to be raised, for the defense of American liberty.

"That five hundred dollars, per month, be allowed for his pay and expenses.

"The Congress then proceeded to the choice of a General by ballot, and George Washington, Esq., was unanimously elected."

The nomination was not made by John Adams, but by Thomas Johnson, a delegate from Maryland.

(To be continued)

"If the true spark of religion and liberty be kindled, it will burn. Human agency cannot destroy it."—Webster.

Washington Memorial Chapel,
Valley Forge, Pa.

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Mr. Edward H. Binns, Rector's Warden, Pittsburgh, Pa.

VESTRYMEN.

Mr. Edward H. Binns, Mr. Thomas H. Dobson, Gen. B. F. Fisher, Mr. Nathan B. Hughes, Mr. Leslie Jefferis, Mr. Frank Quigg, Mr. S. Col. Summerill, Mr. Clayland Stephens Walker, Mr. Charles Wells Walker.

Mr. Leslie Jefferis, Treasurer of the Building Fund, Bridgeport, Pa.

Mr. Clayland Stephens Walker, Treasurer of the Cemetery, Centreville, Pa.

Mrs. Sarah Swift Zulich, Treasurer of the Endowment Fund of the Chapel.

Rev. W. Herbert Burk, Treasurer of the Endowment Fund of the Valley Forge Museum of American History.

Rev. W. Herbert Burk, Treasurer of the Endowment Fund of the Washington Memorial Library.

Miss Mary M. Hibbs, Chorister.

Miss Mary Pugh, Organist.

Mr. William Rumford, Sexton.

Diocesan Committee for the Completion of the Chapel.

The Right Reverend Thomas J. Garland, D. D., D. C. L. the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, John E. Baird, T. Broom Belfield, A. J. Drexel Biddle, George R. Bower, Reynolds D. Brown, J. C. Buck, B. Frank Clapp, Joseph Hornor Coates, William Drayton, Morris Earle, W. W. Frazier, Stevens Heckscher, George M. Henderson, Francis A. Lewis, Ewing L. Miller, W. D. Neilson, William H. Reeves, Thos. E. Shoemaker, Charlemagne Tower, R. Francis Wood, George Woodward, M. D.

Committee on Memorial Windows—The Rev. Henry Martyn Medary, the Rev. L. C. Washburn, S. T. D.; Joseph Hornor Coates, William Drayton, William H. Reeves.

Sundays.

10.45 A. M. Service and Sermon.
2.30 P. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
3.45 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Holy Communion, First Sunday.

The Parish House, King-of-Prussia:
9 A. M. Sunday School and Bible Classes.
7.30 P. M. Service and Sermon.
Saints' Days, 9.30 A. M. Holy Communion.

Calendar.

BAPTISMS.

May 15. James Tindle Knox.
June 14. Clarence Boyer Espenship.
June 14. Henry Stanley Espenship.

MARRIAGE.

May 19. Albert S. Benning and Elizabeth K. Hulton.

JUNE.

18. 2 p. m. Dedication of the New Jersey Monument.
19. 3.30 p. m. 135th Anniversary of the Evacuation of Valley Forge.
Unveiling of the New Jersey State Panel in the Roof of the Republic.
8 p. m. Teacher Training Class, Gulf Mills.
21. Strawberry Festival, Gulf Mills.
22. Fifth Sunday after Trinity.
10.45 a. m. Service and Sermon for the Graduates of Upper Merion School District.
24. Saint John Baptist's Day.
9.30 a. m. Holy Communion.
26. 8 p. m. Teacher Training Class.
29. Sixth Sunday after Trinity.

JULY.

2. 2.30 p. m. Guild Meeting.
8 p. m. Teacher Training Class, Gulf Mills.
4. Independence Day.
4 p. m. Service and Address.

6. Seventh Sunday after Trinity.
7. 8 p. m. Vestry Meeting.
13. Eighth Sunday after Trinity.

A New Mission on an Old Camp Site.

Bishop Garland and Dean Burk went to Gulf Mills after the dedication of the Commander-in-Chief's Door on Wednesday, May 21, to organize a new mission. Through the courtesy of the School Board the Bird-in-Hand school was loaned for the meeting and the room was crowded. The Bishop told of the work proposed and said that it would be under the Dean of the Convocation of Norristown. The people present undertook to raise $500 toward a building and Mr. Burk told of the suggestion he made three or four years ago that the convocation place a mission at this point. The new mission has fourteen communicants as a nucleus for a congregation.

The Dean held the first session of the Sunday school on Sunday, June 1, in the afternoon, when there were over fifty present, and in the evening at the first service there was even a larger number present. As the school house could not be secured Mr. and Mrs. Percy Varian offered the use of a large room in their home. The room is admirably suited for the work, and was furnished with benches, etc. The Boy Scouts did their part in the preparation for the services and were out in force to help on the work.

A Word from the Editor.

The Editor appreciates the generous subscriptions and the words of good cheer which have come to him, and takes this opportunity to thank his friends. He wants to send the "Chronicle" to many people, but there are postal laws which must be obeyed. One of these forbids the continuance of an unpaid subscription for more than THREE MONTHS. Therefore to secure your July number see that your subscription is paid before July 15th.

The Rev. Francis Thompson Howell Finn.

The Rev. Francis Thompson Howell Finn entered into life eternal on Friday, May 21, 1913, after an illness that lasted for many months, each of which was glorified by his patience, faith and love. He was born in Philadelphia, November 19, 1877, and studied for the ministry in the Philadelphia P. E. Divinity School, from which he graduated in 1905. In the same year he was ordained deacon by the Rt. Rev. O. W. Whitaker, D. D., Bishop of Pennsylvania, who in the following year advanced him to the priesthood. His first parish was the Church of the Advent, Cape May, for whose people he had an abiding devotion. He became assistant to the Rev. W. Herbert Burk, December 15, 1906, in order to assist in the development of the Valley Forge work and make up to All Saints' any time the rector might have to take from the mother parish. His first important task was the organization of a Sunday school and congregation at King-of-Prussia, and in this he found his greatest happiness. His ministry was full of helpfulness, and its memory is a blessed heritage of those whom he helped. On the last of May, 1910, he left the parish to become the Senior Curate of St. Paul's Church, Cleveland, Ohio. In the new field he won new friends, and, best of all, he found the love that crowned his days. He married Miss Frances Brown, of Cleveland.

The services at the Chapel and at King-of-Prussia on Sunday, May 4, were full of memories of God's faithful soldier and servant, whose words of faith and cheer bring to us a picture of our Pilgrim and our Victor whom to know was to love.

THE PILGRIM.

Tired the hands, weary the feet,
That climb in the farthest hills ;
But memories hover :—so strange, so sweet,
And what are these passing ills ?

Memories—that shine with a golden light,
As the pilgrim stumbles along ;
And they give good cheer for the coming night,
And they give for the sigh—a song.

"Look out to the future," the prophet cries!
But the pilgrim answers "Back!"
For the walls of Zion before him rise,
But alas! how much does he lack!

Sent out by the Mighty King of Kings,
A glory flooded his life;
And his heart was high for the greatest things,
And courage strong for the strife.

But as he journeyed the pilgrim found
So much to hinder the way;
And the wounded soldier is on the ground,
And the servant has spent his day.

But the soldier remembers that through the fight,
However badly he fared,
Comrades were ever within his sight;
There were always some who cared.

And the servant, who'd been all day astir,
Ponders and knows it true,
That no matter how heavy the bnrdens were,
He had *tried* the task to do.

Soldier and servant of Christ, turn round!
For the walls of Zion we bravely face—
When we scan in memory the travelled ground,
And ten thousand blessings trace!

The Master who gave of his boundless store
When His pilgrim journeyed in valleys dim,
Has in the Home Hills more—much more—
Within the gates for him.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y. F. T. H. F.
November 5, 1912.

Parochial Report.

The following report was presented to Bishop Rhinelander by the Rector. Unfortunately the report was incomplete:

PAROCHIAL STATISTICS.

Baptisms—Adults 1. Total, 1. Whole number of baptized persons, 140.

Confirmed—Male, 3; female, 2. Total, 5.

Communicants—Added, new, 5. By transfer, 1. Total, 6.

Removed, by death, 1; by revision, 4. Total, 5. Present number, 89.

Marriages, 1.

Burials, 7.

Public Services—Sundays, 156; other days, 43. Total, 199.

Holy Communion—86.

Children Catechized—Times, 47.

Mission Stations (statistics included in this report)—1.

Sunday School and Bible Classes—Officers and teachers, 8; scholars, 85. Total membership, 93.

Other Parish Agencies—Officers and workers, 8; members, 40. Total, 48.

Church—1; sittings, 125; parish and school buildings, 1; rectory, 1; cemetery, 1; salary of rector per annum, $1,500 (less $600 for rent); of which from convocation or sustentation, none; total number of free sittings, all.

RECEIPTS.

Woman's Auxiliary	$46 16
Received for endowment fund of Library	100 00

EXPENDITURES.

Support of Parish Missions	$131 28
Added to Endowment Fund of Library	100 00
Diocesan:	
Missions, Convocation	30 00
Deaf	2 30
Advent offering	10 88
Episcopal Hospital	5 50
Charity Hospital, Norristown	9 35
Total diocesan	$58 03
Extra diocesan:	
Missions—Sunday school offering	$74 00
United offering	46 16

FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Estimated aggregate value of parish property, real and personal	$80,000
Encumbrances:	
On other buildings and lands used for parish purposes	12,000
Endowment Fund:	
For support of parish	3,500
For support of Valley Forge Museum of American History	575
For support of the Washington Memorial Library	750

Are your church and trust funds secured? Yes.

If so, how? By Penn Trust Co., Norristown.

"Valor consists in the power of self-recovery."—Emerson.

"Men of Valley Forge."

Adams, Asahel. 7th Conn. Regt. Asahel Adams "was a soldier of the 7th Regiment, Connecticut Continental line; was in the battles of Germantown and Mommouth; wintered at Valley Forge. (Year Book of the Ohio Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, 1904, p. 11.) Descendants: Whittlesey Adams, Warren, O. Also descended from Col. Eli Mygatt.

—

Anderson, Joseph J. Captain, 3rd N. J. Regt., Maxwell's Brigade.

Capt. Joseph J. Anderson was born near Philadelphia, Nov. 5, 1757. He studied law, and in May, 1776, became ensign in the 3d New Jersey Regt. He was promoted to 2d Lieutenant July 19, and 1st Lieutenant Nov. 29. On the 26th of November of the following year he became Captain, Oct. 26, and served as Regimental Paymaster to the close of the war. He was transfered to the 1st New Jersey, Jan. 1, 1781; and was retained in the New Jersey Battalion. He became Brevet Major, September 30, 1783. "He was with Sullivan in the expedition against the Iroquois, and was present at Valley Forge and at the siege of Yorktown." "He began the practice of law in Delaware. Washington appointed him in 1791 territorial judge of the region south of the Ohio river, and he took part in drawing up the constitution of Tennessee. He was U. S. Senator from that State from 1797 to 1815, serving on important committees and twice acting as President pro tempore. He was first comptroller of the Treasury from 1815 till 1836." Died in Washington, D. C., April 17, 1837.

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(Heitnan and Appleton.)

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Andrews, Eli. 7th Connecticut Regt., Huntington's Brigade.

Eli Andrews was born in Danbury, Conn., in 1757; died in Sangerfield, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1850; served in Capt. Stephen Hull's Co., 7th Regt., Connecticut Line (Col. Herman Swift); fought at Germantown; wintered at Valley Forge, and was in battle of Monmouth. (Register of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., 1899, p. 365, 366.)

Descendant: Frederick Martin Turner, New York city. Salesman. Member of Society of Mayflower Descendants. Son of Joseph Mott Turner and Sophia Binghan Cushman; grandson of Martin Turner and Clarissa Andrews; great-grandson of Eli Andrews and Ruth Rockwell." (Register of the Empire State Society, S. A. R., 1899, p. 323.)

A Nail That Vibrated in Response to the Liberty Bell.

Mrs. James L. Carhart, of Lansdowne, has presented to the Museum a hand-wrought "nail taken from the rafters of Old Christ Church steeple by Ewing & Enderbrook, while making repairs after the fire of May 22, 1908." When the bell of Independence Hall rang out joyously on July 4, 1776, it was the bells of Christ Church which first took up the peal, so this old nail felt the vibrations that ran through the building from belfry to foundation. It quivered with the doleful dirge June 1, 1774, when the blockade of Boston harbor went into effect. It felt the call to Congress which gathered in the church below on the Day of General Humiliation, July 20th, 1775, and again on April 3, 1777, and December 9, 1779. In the church below sat Washington on many a Lord's Day, and on the 28th of December, 1778, while sitting there the Rev. Dr. William Smith gave him a new name—"the Cincinnatus of America."

Such a relic as this calls up the memories for which Old Christ Church in Philadelphia will always stand, and the gift of Mrs. Carhart will be kept as a sacred trust.

Mrs. Edward R. Noble has given to the Museum a reprint (1893) of two pages of the New York Herald of April 15, 1865, giving an account of the assassination of President Lincoln.